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Army Today At Peak of Big Buildup

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army chief of staff, sees the Army today as being at the peak of a massive buildup resulting from the war in South Vietnam—a buildup he called a "magnificent accomplishment" as far as meeting U.S. requirements in Vietnam is concerned.

But in order to meet the Vietnam commitments, the Army's chief of staff told the Senate Armed Services Committee March 25, "we have had to pay a price elsewhere."

In his statement on the posture of the Army, Gen. Westmoreland said three basic decisions were taken when large forces began to deploy to Vietnam.

The first decision was to give Vietnam an overriding priority in men, money and material—if need be at the expense of other forces, other areas, and other requirements.

The general explained that when coupled with no mobilization, this decision — among other things — has caused our experienced people to be spread thinly through the rest of the force.

The second of these decisions, he said, was not to procure, in certain selected cases, equipment for the entire Army force structure as expanded to meet the requirements of Vietnam. As an example, he said the Army has not procured aircraft above and beyond those required for the post-Vietnam or base line force plus consumption (including battle losses).

"One consequence of this decision, coupled with the high priority to Viet-

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POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL SUMMIT MEETING—The Navy's top educators discuss the "Naval University System" at the Naval Post-graduate School in Monterey, Calif. (Left to right) Rear Adm. Sheldon H. Kinney, prospective BUPERS head of Education and Training; Vice Adm. Richard G. Colbert, President of the Naval War College, Rear Adm. James F. Calvert, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Rear Adm. Robert W. McNitt, Superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School.

DoD Seeks Incentive Pay Continuance

The Department of Defense has asked Congress for a special continuation of incentive pay for nuclear-trained submarine officers of department head seniority, who are completing their minimum obligated service within the next few years.

The new legislation would provide for payment of up to $3,750 per year to each eligible officer who agrees to obligate himself for an additional four years' service in nuclear submarines. The special continuation incentive pay would pay nuclear trained junior officers $15,000 over the four year period.

Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee submitted the legislative proposal to Congress (H.R. 9328) and the House Armed Services Committee held hearings of the proposal March 26.

Presenting the Navy's case to the committee was Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs James D. Hittle who said such incentive pay would not only have direct monetary impact, but would "constitute official and public recognition and appreciation by the Congress, and through it the nation, of the importance of this group of nuclear submarine officers."

Although the Navy has experienced problems in retaining young officers on active duty who have received spe-

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Army Today At Peak of Big Buildup

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nam," the general said, "is that the great bulk of our aircraft which otherwise would be in Europe, Korea, or the strategic reserve is now in Vietnam."

He said this also equates to a decision to forego temporarily the distribution of certain equipment to the Army reserve components, and in fact has required a substantial withdrawal of equipment already issued to the reserve components.

"These were deliberate decisions," Gen. Westmoreland said, taken to prevent an accumulation of materiel which would be excess at the end of the war when the size of the Army gets smaller.

"We believe," he said, "they have accomplished their purpose."

The general added that the U.S. program to modernize the Vietnamese armed forces is of recent origin. Therefore, he said, the actual equipment now being provided to the Vietnamese forces has been procured from FY 1967 and FY 1968 funds. Replacement equipment is included in the FY 1969 supplemental and FY 1970 budgets.

"The third decision," Gen. Westmoreland continued, "was that we would have to adhere to a tour of approximately one year in Vietnam for many reasons, including equity." The broad consequence of this decision, in the absence of mobilization and when combined with the fact that the draftee's tour is only two years, he said, has been a very high level of personnel movement and turbulance throughout the remainder of the Army.

The Army's chief of staff then listed some of the costs and risks still faced by the Army—problems he called the "most serious to the Army today."

1. All of our forces outside of Vietnam still retain some equipment which had been programmed for replacement.

2. Construction and maintenance of facilities, including family housing, which had been programmed at a minimal rate in the past has been further delayed.

3. Much of our research and development of equipment to meet future Army needs other than in Vietnam has been deferred.

4. To meet manpower requirements, we have imposed exceptionally heavy burdens on our soldiers and their families over the past few years.

5. There are disturbing indications that deliberate efforts are being made to introduce the divisiveness found in our society into the Army.

6. Meeting immediate requirements for Vietnam absolutely dictated that certain actions be taken regardless of the long term inefficiencies which might result.

Gen. Westmoreland said those were the problems "most serious" in the Army today, but that he did not want to convey the impression of dissatisfaction with the Army's performance during the past few years. He noted that considering the budgetary and manpower constraints placed on the Army, the job has always been done and in an effective manner.

BROTHERS MEET — Capt. William H. Livingston, USN (left), and his brother, Cdr. Robert N. Livingston, USN, stand on the flight deck of the carrier USS Ranger. Capt. Livingston is the commanding officer of the Ranger and Cdr. Livingston is the prospective executive officer of Attack Squadron 147, now embarked aboard the 80,000-ton carrier.

"Certainly as the commander in Vietnam," he said, "I was consistently pleased, impressed, and even amazed by the stream of highly trained, highly motivated, and well equipped units and individual replacements arriving there, and by the continued support provided to them.

"But since assuming responsibilities as chief of staff," he continued, "I have become acutely aware of the serious problems which have resulted from the constraints imposed in conjunction with the Vietnam buildup, despite the best efforts of all of us."

The general said the future may prove him wrong, but that he believed the following events would be of most concern to the Army during the next few years:

1. Fighting in South Vietnam will continue for an undetermined period of time, although its intensity will probably decrease. Although the Paris talks are a significant milestone which we hope will lead to a peaceful settlement, the war is not yet over and we can expect that the enemy will continue to pursue his military/political strategy of fight-talk-fight.

2. There will be a continued and—if events of the past year in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Korea, and Latin America are any indication—perhaps an increased challenge to the status, influence, and interests of the United States throughout the world.

3. The possible termination of hostilities in South Vietnam will probably lead to public demands for a rapid reduction in forces and reductions in spending without full consideration of valid continuing military requirements.

4. There may be controversy as to the lessons to be learned from the war in Vietnam, to include the proper future roles of the Army.

Army Planning for Post-War Redeployment

After reporting on, "The Posture of the Army," to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor took a look into the future, discussing post-Vietnam hostilities planning.

Secretary Resor said Army planning for the period immediately following a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, "which we term T-Day Planning, will provide for accomplishment of the following objectives:

- Redeployment of forces and materiel from Southeast Asia within a specified time, and on a schedule which will permit the South Vietnamese progressively to assume responsibility for the area and effectively combat the insurgent threat which may remain.
- Phasedown of active Army forces to approved postwar ("baseline") levels while concurrently repositioning forces and equipment to meet worldwide commitments.
- Provision of continued support to the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam (including improvement and modernization of those forces) and pursuit of essential residual activities in South Vietnam.
- If necessary, retention of combat forces in South Vietnam to assist the Vietnamese armed forces in accomplishing their defense missions.

Mr. Resor said our World War II and Korea experiences show the difficulties of carrying out realistic, orderly phasedowns and redeployments of wartime forces. "We are therefore planning now, in a much more detailed and orderly manner than at any time previously, for the actions to be taken when hostilities decrease to a level at which the South Vietnamese no longer require the assistance of our own combat forces."

He said, "We have emphasized the accelerated completion of our formal T-Day plans, since we want to be able to react quickly and efficiently to any developments and directions growing out of the Paris negotiations.

"Although our planning takes into account a variety of alternative withdrawal and phasedown schedules, our analysis shows that we can best overcome the deficiencies of past postwar withdrawals by choosing a deliberate rather than a hasty timetable.

"A more deliberate schedule will permit us to maintain a combat ready posture which will enable us to continue to meet our worldwide commitments, reclaim and redistribute more equipment and supplies in better condition, and lessen the adverse effects of excessive turbulence on our units and on our career personnel."

Secretary Resor said he had designated an Under Secretary as his principal assistant for T-Day planning, "in keeping with my view that the entire matter is one of continuing significance and importance.

"Without proper planning, we will not be able to respond quickly to political decisions, and we will risk inefficient movement and disposal of materiel as well as disruptive turbulence in our manpower resources."

GALAXY—The fourth Galaxy off Lockheed-Georgia Company's production line speeds toward flight test area near Marietta, Ga. During the 248-foot-long transport's early flights, crews conducted noise level and sonic fatigue tests. Eight flight test aircraft are among the 115 ordered for the U.S. Air Force. Finger-like protrusions on wing trailing edge are streamlined fairings that cover flap tracks. In tests to date, the C-5 has taken off at a world-record weight of 635,000 pounds and attained a true air speed of 490 MPH.

Personal Arms Banned

Armed Forces personnel about to depart from the U.S. for South Vietnam are cautioned that they are prohibited from taking privately owned firearms into that country and from purchasing such a weapon once they are there. Attempts by individuals to carry privately owned weapons to Vietnam have resulted in stringent control measures which include confiscation of the firearm and possible disciplinary action. Transportation officers have full information regarding this prohibition.

Secretary of State Speaks for the New Administration

BEDROCK OF U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

On March 27 Secretary of State William P. Rogers appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to make his first major presentation of the new administration's position on various aspects of our foreign policy. Below are excerpts from his statement on the Middle East.

One of the major problems we have today is how to find a way to bring about peace in the Middle East—a peace which has eluded mankind for the last 20 years. Since the six day war of 1967 the Middle East has been in a state of suspended hostility. If the situation continues unabated it could have the most serious consequences. That is why one of the first policy decisions made by the Administration was to approve in principle Four Power discussions in support of Ambassador Jarring and the United Nations in its search for peace.

Our National Interest

It is increasingly clear that the situation in that area has deteriorated. In the last twenty years the Arabs and Israelis have engaged in major hostilities three times, and, despite the repeated efforts of the United Nations, a stable peace has not been attained. Indeed it is all too clear that, if another war should break out, it carries with it the risk of outside involvement. It becomes, therefore, a direct interest of the United States to exercise whatever influence it has, in whatever way would be useful and effective, to help bring a lasting peace in that area.

There fortunately exists a firm and equitable basis for that search—I refer to the unanimous decision of the Security Council of the United Nations recorded in its resolution of November 22, 1967. That resolution will be the bedrock of our policy. I can think of no better way to describe the results we would like to see in the Middle East than to examine the elements of the Security Council resolution.

The Goal

First, what is the goal? It is clearly and simply defined as the establishment of a just and lasting peace. The thrust of our effort must, therefore, be to move forward from the conditions of armistice which have prevailed for twenty years to a state of peace—mutually accepted if it is to be just, and juridically defined and contractually binding if it is to be lasting.

Conditions of Peace

Next, the principles and conditions of the peace. A just and lasting peace will require, as the Security Council's resolution states, withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, the termination of all claims or states of belligerency, and the acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. Clearly withdrawal should take place to establish boundaries which define the areas where Israel and its neighbors may live in peace and sovereign independence.

Equally, there can be no secure and recognized boundaries without withdrawal. In our view rectifications from the pre-existing lines should be confined to those required for mutual security and should not reflect the weight of conquest.

The resolution also affirms that free navigation through the area's international waterways must be guaranteed. The attempt to deny such freedom to Israel in one waterway—the Straits of Tiran—was an immediate cause of the 1967 war. Denial of that freedom to Israel in another waterway—the Suez Canal—has been for twenty years a symbol of the absence of a state of peace. We believe that the right of Israel, as of all other states, is to have the right to transit these waterways and that that right must be assured.

The resolution affirms the need for a just settlement

of the refugee problem. There can be no real peace without a genuine solution to that intractable problem, now made more tragic by the displacement of even more people as a result of the 1967 war.

As a last principle, the resolution affirms the necessity of guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones.

Despite the imperfections of the past, we believe that ways can be devised for international participation in guaranteeing the terms of settlement as they relate to physical arrangements on the ground, with particular reference to the rights of navigation and demilitarization of strategic areas.

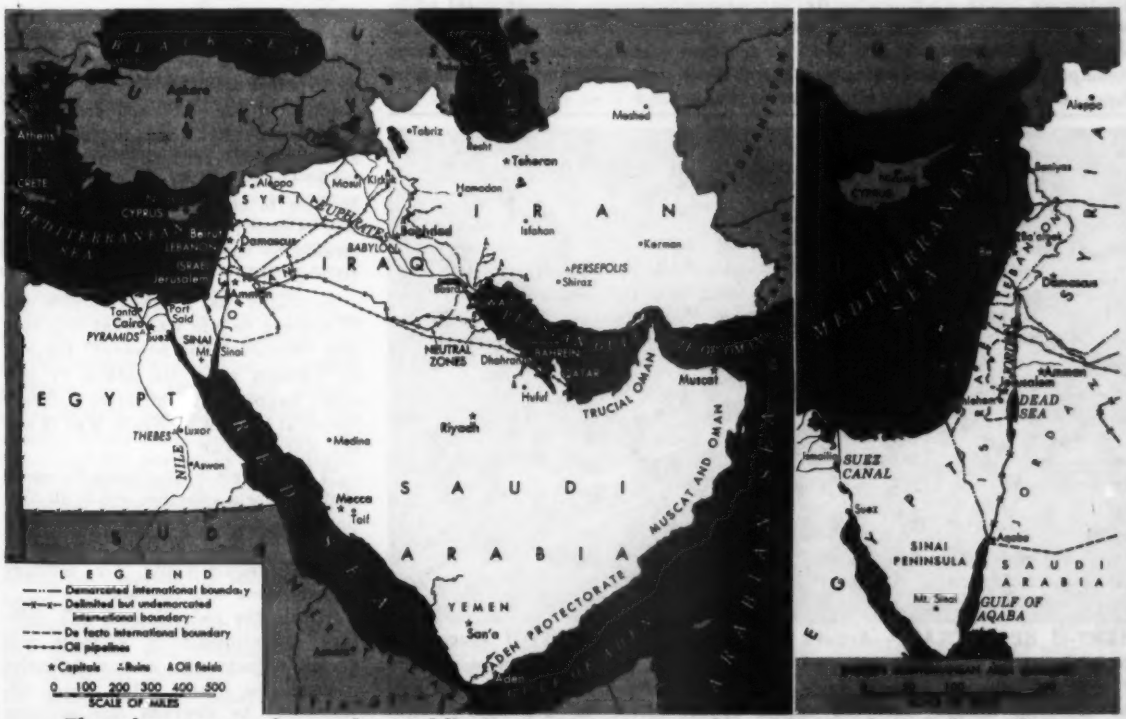
Mission of the U.N. Ambassador

Finally, what is the mechanism for realizing the principles and provisions of the Security Council Resolution? In its third paragraph, the resolution asks the Secretary General of the United Nations to designate a representative to promote agreement and assist in efforts to achieve a peaceful and acceptable settlement. That representative, to whose patient competence I wish to pay special tribute this morning, is Ambassaador Jarring of Sweden. His mission is to promote agreement—and this can only mean agreement between the parties and among the parties. We lay stress on this point, because we do not believe that a peace settlement to which the parties did not agree would be just or lasting, or for that matter, attainable at all. We for our part are not interested in imposing a peace.

Regrettably, in the twenty-two months since the war, Ambassador Jarring and the parties have not made significant progress. In these circumstances, we are convinced that the United States has a responsibility to help. Our interests would be ill-served in the absence of a settlement. Furthermore, we and the other permanent members of the Security Council were instrumental in forging the 1967 resolution which created the mission of Ambassador Jarring.

For all these reasons, we have concluded that the United States should play an active role, bilaterally and multilaterally, in support of the United Nations effort. We are, therefore, actively engaged diplomatically with the other major powers, and in particular with the other members of the Security Council, as well as with the principal parties in the area, in efforts to help Ambassador Jarring accomplish his mission.

If there is a genuine will to peace on the part of those directly concerned we believe that the just rights and legitimate security of all the states and peoples in the Middle East can be realized. In the interests of friendly relations with all states in that area, we shall work to that end in the days ahead.



The above map shows the Middle East area prior to the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict.

Gen. Wheeler Recommends Congress Approve F-106X

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, recommended to a congressional committee Mar. 19 that they approve the F-106X, an improved interceptor aircraft.

He told the Senate Armed Services Committee the new fighter would, "improve our capability to detect and destroy low-flying bombers and air-to-surface missiles, with the added bonus of reducing the long-term cost of air defense."

Gen. Wheeler testified before the committee in support of the Department of Defense budget for fiscal year 1970. In addition to the F-106X, he touched on two other programs, the conversion of our fleet ballistic missile submarines to enable them to carry the Poseidon missile, and the Navy's entire shipbuilding program.

He said the F-106X would modernize our air defense system which would, in addition, consist of Army air defense forces, an Airborne Warning and Control System, and Over-the-Horizon radars.

He pointed out, "our current air defense was designed to counter the high altitude bomber threat of the 1950s. Because it was very effective in that role, the Soviets have steadily been improving their ability to penetrate our defenses at low altitude."

Gen. Wheeler said the critical elements of this improved interceptor are its advanced avionics and the missile system to provide a look-down, shoot-down capability against low-flying bombers.

"From a cost viewpoint, adding these elements to the existing F-106 airframe represents a worthwhile improvement in capability. We must have an improved interceptor to take full advantage of the capabilities of the AWACS and OTH radars, and I endorse approval of the requested $18.5 million for this purpose."

He said the conversion to the Poseidon missile from the Polaris for 31 of our 41 fleet ballistic missile submarines, "is needed to maintain our strategic deterrence. Poseidon is necessary to assure the continued effectiveness of our fleet ballistic missile system against Soviet targets as they become defended by anti-ballistic missiles.

He mentioned that additional evidence since last year has reinforced our belief that Poseidon will be at least as reliable as the current Polaris missile. "There are no other strategic forces with comparable invulnerability that can provide equivalent striking power."

Gen. Wheeler said that "funds available over the past 10 years for general purpose and sealift forces have been insufficient to provide for an adequate rate of replacing our older ships."

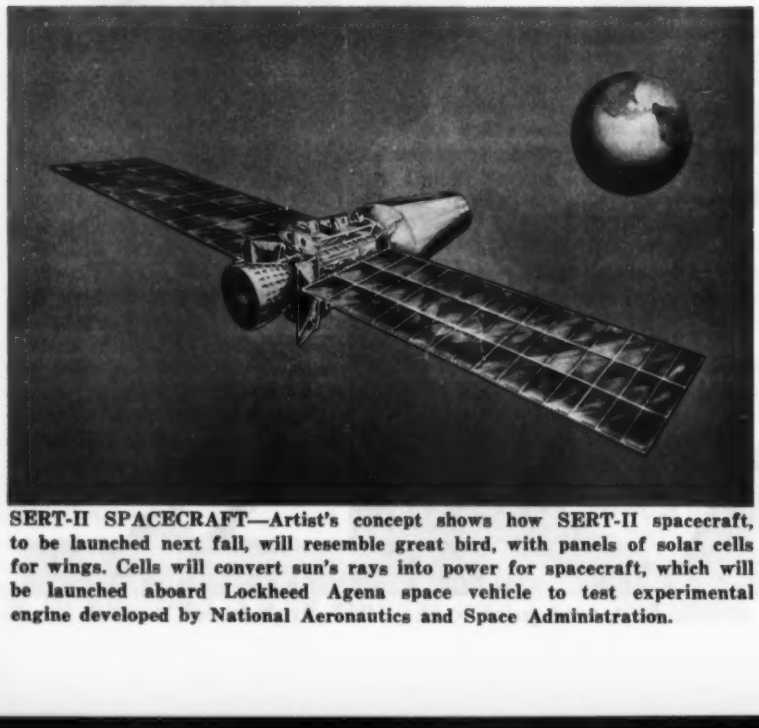
He said the current fleet is composed of approximately 900 ships, of which 60 percent are more than 20 years old. He said further modernization is no longer practical for these older hulls and "ship replacement will be required if we are even to maintain the current fleet capability. Over the next 10 years a large number of ship replacements will be required."

The JCS chief said, "The over-all force structure that would result from the programs contained in the FY 70 budget . . . would constitute a program which will improve the military posture of the U.S. and combat effectiveness of United States forces and safeguard critical security interest of the United States. We will also be able to continue to prosecute the war in Southeast Asia at the level indicated by the trend of activity since October 1968."

He stated that a subject which was of concern to him was what will happen "whenever and however" the war in Vietnam ends. He added, "I saw what happened to effective military forces at the end of World War II and the Korean War.

"I believe we must always be aware that the world situation will in all likelihood be such, whenever and however the war in Vietnam ends, that major national requirements for military preparedness will continue.

"While the reduction of U.S. military commitments in Vietnam will permit adjustments in our defensive posture, we cannot allow these adjustments to degrade our military capabilities unacceptably."



SERT-II SPACECRAFT—Artist's concept shows how SERT-II spacecraft, to be launched next fall, will resemble great bird, with panels of solar cells for wings. Cells will convert sun's rays into power for spacecraft, which will be launched aboard Lockheed Agena space vehicle to test experimental engine developed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

DoD Seeks Continuance of Incentive Pay

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cial training in a number of different categories, the problem in the nuclear submarine program is more acute due to the high selectivity and relatively small number of officers serving in nuclear powered submarines.

Mr. Hittle in his testimony before the Congressional committee said the cause for resignations, as determined by surveys and personal interviews with the officers submitting resignations, cauld be listed as:

1. Pessimism regarding the opportunity for reasonable sea-shore rotation, advanced education assignments, and other career-broadening tours.

2. Inadequate home life resulting from frequent totally-isolated deployments, with little relief from repetition foreseen.

3. The extremely long hours to maintain the high performance standards required to ensure reactor, nuclear weapons, and submarine safety and mission success; with the inherent close supervision by all echelons of commands, detailed direction and procedural standardization, and exacting personnel qualifications requirements.

4. The feeling that the monetary compensation is not commensurate with the demands of the job, particularly in comparison with civilians doing similar work, and the growing demand for skilled and experienced engineers in the civilian sector.

Mr. Hittle said the Navy believes that the most promising solution lies in the voluntary retention of larger numbers of the trained and experienced officers currently on board the nuclear submarines. He said this will make possible eventually "the attainment of the improved career patterns which we know are needed. Not only is this the most effective course," he said, "but it is by far the most economic, both monetarily and in use of scarce talent."

Prior to submission to Congress the pay proposal was coordinated with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger Kelley.

SOUTH KOREAN VISITORS—Col. Maxene B. Michl (left), commanding officer, U.S. Women's Army Corps Center, visits with Brig. Gen. Yeung Sik Kang, director of plans, programs and budget in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel in Korea, and Col. Sun Tok Kim, director of the Women's Army Corps of the Republic of Korea, at Ft. McClellan, Ala. Gen. Kang and Col. Kim were on a two-week tour of the United States.

$62 Million Supplemental Sought

Maj. Gen. Henry A. Miley, Jr., assistant deputy chief of staff for Logistics appeared before the House Committee on Armed Services Mar. 26, in support of a supplemental authorization for the Army of $62 million for fiscal year 1969.

General Miley said the requirement for these additional dollars arose subsequent to the transmission of the FY 69 budget to Congress in January of last year.

He said, "As a result of lessons learned during the Communist TET offensive in early 1968, decisions were made to accelerate the improvement and modernization of the Republic of Vietnam armed forces and to make some adjustments in the United States Army force structure in Southeast Asia."

He stated an additional $6 million is being requested for increased costs of operational improvements to the OV-1D Observation airplane which the Congress authorized the Army to buy in the FY 69 basic budget. He said these improvements primarily relate to the installation of new and additional sensor and navigation systems. "These changes in the size, shape and weight of the payload will have corresponding effects on the airframe, the engine and transmission."

General Miley said an additional $2.7 million is for the replacement of 43 items of the government owned industrial plant equipment furnished to aircraft manufacturers. He said these machines, all 11 to 19 years old, are subject to frequent breakdowns and cannot reliably hold tolerances and are uneconomically repairable.

Army Will Begin Dental Care Program This Summer

A new program expected to enhance the effectiveness of dental care in the Army will be put into effect in early July by the U.S. Army Dental Corps.

Chief of the Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert B. Shira, said the highlight of the new program will be the first commissioning of dental hygienists by one of the Federal dental services, and broad and imaginative expansion of duties and responsibilities normally assigned hygienists.

Officers commissioned in the program will become members of the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps and will be known as Military Community Oral Health Managers.

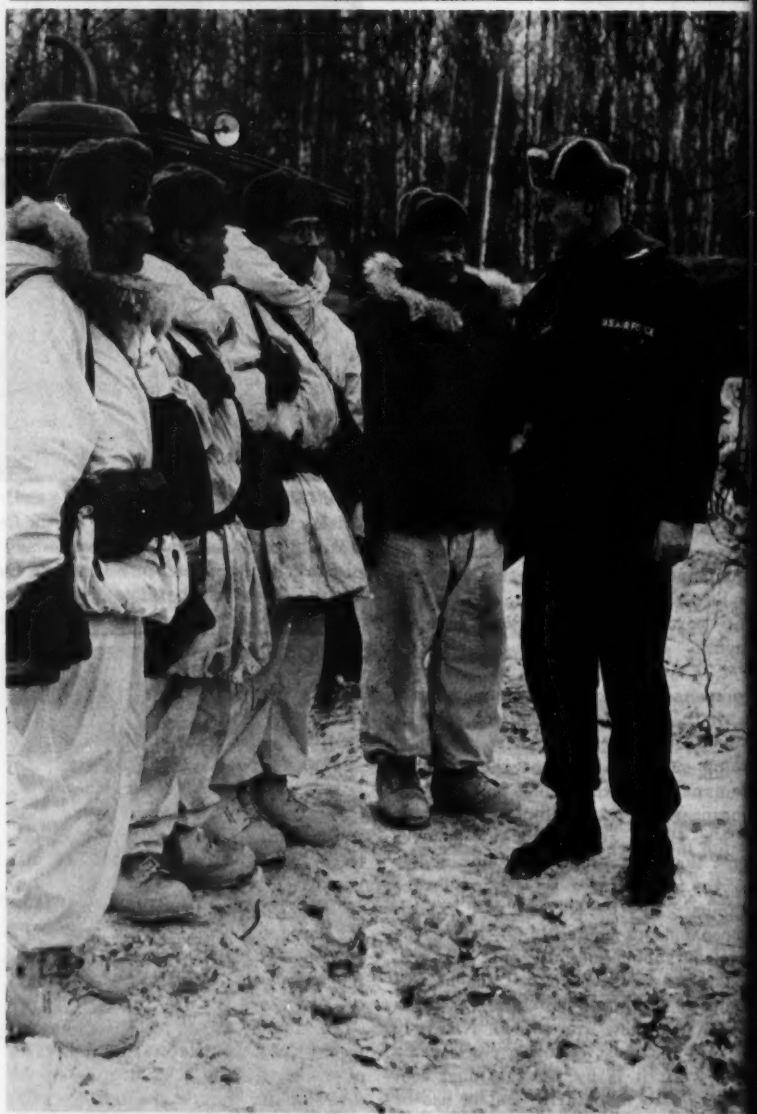
They will assist dental officers in a wide range of activities, to include the conduct of community aspects of the Army preventive dentistry program of optimal oral health of soldiers and their families. Many of their activities will be concerned with patient education programs conducted at Army posts and stations world wide.

The new officers will be expected to develop new and improved approaches for programs designed to motivate various patient groups toward the practice of proper oral self-care. As community oral health managers they will augment the capabilities of Dental Corps officers, permiting dental officers now engaged in community efforts to devote their major effort to direct patient care.

The new program, which was approved by the Department of the Army on Feb. 13, 1969, will begin with an initial appointment of 25 officers in the grade of second lieutenant to captain, the higher rank being based upon years of experience. The 25 officers appointed to the program will be assigned to the Medical Field Service School, basic training centers, large military installations, and to the U.S. Army in Europe.

Requirements for commissioning in the new program are either possession of a Bachelor's Degree from an approved four-year dental hygienist program, or graduation from an approved two-year dental hygienist program combined with a Bachelor's Degree in education, public health, or another health-related field.

Recruiting for the program has started already with commissioning of the first Military Community oral Health Managers scheduled for early July.



EXERCISE SPOTTED SEAL—Lt. Gen. Robert A. Breitweiser, commande in chief, Alaska, discusses the "war" with four Eskimo scouts participatin in Spotted Seal, an Alaska National Guard field training exercise, whic takes place in the Campbell Creek Air Strip area near Anchorage. Scout are (from left) SSgt. Daniel Horace, Ft. Yukon, SSgt. John B. Charles Emmonak; 1st Sgt. John A. Hanson, Alakanuk, SFC Timothy Williams, Akiak

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